THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON—EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Number 8, *of Volume* 16: | SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 25, 1835. | Number from beginning 790.

NEAT WORK.

THE Proprietors of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN would respectfully inform the Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables, and other gentlemen of business, that they have now on hand, printed in a superior style, on the very best quality of paper, a large supply of

BLANKS,

Of almost every Description,

Which they will sell on very moderate terms. To those who become *regular customers*—get all their Blanks of us—a very considerable reduction will be made from our regular price. Any Blanks that we may not have on hand, will be printed to order on very short notice. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention; and Blanks put up and forwarded in the safest and most expeditious manner.

JOB PRINTING.

They would likewise inform Merchants and others, that, having an assortment of *Fancy Job Type, Cuts, &c.*, which is probably unsurpassed by any in the State, they are prepared to execute all kinds of BOOK and JOB PRINTING in a *very superior style.* Such as *Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Hand-Bills, Labels, Way-Bills,* for Stages, &c. &c. All orders executed with despatch.

Salisbury, June 27, 1835.

Poetic Recess

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

From the New York Mirror.

TELL HIM I LOVE HIM YET.

MY DEAR M: The following exquisite song was written by the author of Lillian, and has never been published. It was set to music by a lady who was kind enough to copy it for the Mirror, and for whose voice it was expressly written. I will try to send you the music one of these days, for it is the most touching and beautiful thing I ever heard. Moore, the Poet, to whom it was sung a few nights since, set no measure to his praise of both words and music. Of the words indeed there can be but one opinion. N. P. W.

Tell him I love him yet,
As in that joyous time!
Tell him I ne'er forget—
Though memory now be crime!

Tell him when fades the light
Upon the earth and sea,
I dream of him by night—
He must not dream of me!

Tell him to go where Fame
Looks proudly on the brave,
And win a glorious name
By deeds on land and wave.

Green, green upon his brow
The laurel wreath shall be—
Although that laurel now
Must not be shared with me!

Tell him to smile again
In pleasure's dazzling throng—
To wear another's chain,
To praise another's song!

Before the loveliest there
I'd have him bend the knee,
And breathe to her the prayer
He used to breathe to me!

Tell him that day by day
Life looks to me more than dim—
I falter when I pray,
Although I pray for him!

And bid him when I die
Come to our favorite tree—
I shall not hear him sigh—
Then let him sigh for me!

VARIETY.

LORD BYRON AND MARY CHAWORTH.

[BY WASHINGTON IRVING.]

At about three miles distance from New-stead Abbey, and contiguous to its lands, is situated Annesley Hall, the old family mansion of the Chaworths. The families, like the estates of the Byrons and Chaworths, were connected in former times, until the fatal duel between their two representatives. The feud, however, which prevailed for a time, promised to be cancelled by the attachment of two youthful hearts. While Lord Byron was yet a boy, he beheld Mary Ann Chaworth, a beautiful girl, and the sole heiress of Annesley.—With that susceptibility to female charms, which he evinced from childhood, he became almost immediately enamoured of her. According to one of his biographers, it would appear that at first their attachment was mutual, yet clandestine. The father of Miss Chaworth was then living, and may have retained somewhat of the family hostility, for we are told that the interviews of Lord Byron and the young lady were private, at a gate which opened from her father's ground to those of Newstead.—However, they were so young at the time that those meetings could not have been regarded as of any importance: they were little more than children in years; but as Lord Byron says of himself, his feelings were beyond his age.

The passion thus early conceived was blown in to a flame, during a six weeks' vacation which he passed with his mother at Nottingham. The father of Miss Chaworth was dead, and she resided with her mother at the old Hall of Annesley. During Byron's minority, the estate of Newstead was let to Lord Grey de Rutchen, but its youthful Lord always a welcome guest at the Abbey. He would pass days at a time there, and from thence make frequent visits to Annesley Hall. His visits were encouraged by Miss Chaworth's mother, she partook of none of the family feud, and probably looked with complacency upon an attachment that might heal old differences, and unite two neighboring estates.

The six weeks' vacation passed as a dream amongst the beautiful bowers of Annesley. Byron was scarce 15 years of age, Mary Chaworth was two years older, but his heart, as I have said, was beyond his age, and his terderness for her was deep and passionate. These early loves, like the first run of the uncrushed grape, are the sweetest and strongest gushings of the heart, and however they may be superseded by other attachments, in after years, the memory will continually recur to them, and fondly dwell upon their recollection.

His love for Miss Chaworth, to use Lord Byron's own expression, was "the romance of the most romantic period of his life," and I think we can trace the effects of it throughout the whole course of his writings, coming up every now and then, like some lurking theme that runs through a complicated piece of music, and links it all in a pervading chain of melody.

How tenderly and mournfully does he recall in after years, the feelings awakened in his youthful and inexperienced bosom, by this impassioned, yet innocent attachment; feelings, he says, lost or hardened in the intercourse of life!

"The love of better things and better days;
The unbounded hope, and heavenly ignorance
Of what is called the world and the worlds ways;
The moments when we gather from a glance,
More joy than from all future pride or praise,
Which kindled manhood, but can ne'er entrance
The heart in an existence of its own,
Of which another's bosom is the zone."

Whether this love was really responded to by the object, is uncertain. Byron sometimes speaks as if he had met with kindness in return, at other times he acknowledges that she never gave him reason to believe she loved him. It is probable, however, that at first she experienced some flatterings of the heart. She was at a susceptible age; had as yet formed no other attachment; her lover, though bovish in years, was a man in inellect, a poet in imagination, and had a countenance of remarkable beauty.

With the six weeks' vacation ended this brief romance. Byron returned to school, deeply enamoured, but if he had really made any impression on Miss Chaworth's heart, it was too slight to stand the test of absence. She was at that age when a female soon changes from the girl to the woman, and leaves her boyish lovers far behind her.—While Byron was pursuing his schoolboy studies, she was mingling with society, and met with a gentleman of the name of Musters, remarkable, it is said, for manly beauty. A story is told of her having first seen him from the top of Annesly Hall, as he dashed through the park, with hound and horn, taking the lead of the whole field in a fox chase, and that she was struck by the spirit of his appearance, and his admirable horsemanship. Under such favorable auspices, he wooed and won her, and when Lord Byron next met her, he learned to his dismay that she was the affianced bride of another.

With that pride of spirit which always distinguished him, he controlled his feelings and maintained a serene countenance. He even affected to speak calmly on the subject of her approaching nuptials. "The next time I see you," said he, "I suppose you will be Mrs. Chaworth," (for she was to retain her family name.) Her reply was, "I hope so."

I have given these brief details preparatory to a sketch of a visit which I made to the scene of his youthful romance. Annesley Hall, I understood, was shut up, neglected, and almost in a state of desolation; for Mr. Musters rarely visited it, residing with his family in the neighborhood of Nottingham. I set out for the Hall on horseback, in company with Col. Wildman, and followed by the great Newfoundland dog Boatswain. In the course of our ride, we visited a spot memorable in the love story I have cited. It was the scene of the parting interview between Byron and Miss Chaworth, prior to her marriage. A long ridge of upland advances into the valley of Newstead, like a promontory into a lake, and was formerly crowned by a beautiful grove, a landmark to the neighboring country. The grove and promontory are graphically described by Lord Byron in his "Dream," and an exquisite picture given of himself and the lovely object of his boyish idolatry:

"I saw two beings, in the hues of youth,
Standing upon a hill, a gentle hill,
Green, and of mild declivity, the last
As 'twere the cape of a long ridge of such,
Save that there was no sea to lave its base,
But a most living landscape, and the wave
Of woods and corn fields, and the abodes of man,
Scatter'd at intervals, and wreathing smoke
Arising from such rustic roofs—the hill
Was crown'd with a peculiar diadem
Of trees, in circular array, so fixed,
Not by the sport of nature, but of man;
These two, a maiden and a youth, were there
Gazing—the one on all that was beneath
Fair as herself—but the boy gazed on her;
And both were fair, and one was beautiful:
And both were young—yet not alike in youth.
As the sweet moon in the horizon's verge,
The maid was on the verge of womanhood;
The boy had fewer summers, but his heart
Had far outgrown his years, and to his eye
There was but one beloved face on earth,
And that was shining on him."

I stood upon the spot consecrated by this memorable interview. Below me extended the "living landscape," once contemplated by the loving pair; the gentle valley of Newstead, diversified by woods and corn fields and village spires, and gleams of water, and the distant towns and pinnacles of the venerable Abbey. The diadem of trees, however, was gone. The attention drawn to it by the poet, and the romantic manner in which he had associated it with his early passion for Mary Chaworth, had nettled the irritable feelings of her husband, who but ill brooked the poetic celebrity conferred on his wife by the enamoured verses of another.—The celebrated grove stood on his estate, and in a fit of spleen he ordered it to be levelled with the dust. At the time of my visit the mere roots of the trees were visible; but the hand that laid them low is execrated by every poetical pilgrim.

From the Charleston Mercury.

VERY LIKELY TO BE TRUE—IN 1860.

Philadelphia.—Nothing remarkable has occurred since our last. There have been *three mobs*, and it is said several men killed and four or five houses destroyed, an improvement since last week, when there were five mobs. The City of brotherly love may therefore be now considered the most peaceable and orderly North of the Potomac.

New-York.—Since yesterday, a religious meeting has been dispersed by a mob—and a gentleman from the South imprisoned by the Mayor's Court, and fined $50, for having his trunk carried by his own servant, instead of employing a free colored porter. A very excited amalgamation meeting ended in a general fight, in which the Clergymen who presided were very active, and which resulted in the expulsion of the whites from the meeting; a mob was rallied in the streets, forced their way into the meeting-house, broke the heads of the Negroes, and demolished the Pulpit. "The man in the claret-colored coat," and "the old gentleman in spectacles, with a squeaking voice," were among the rioters: the former (the coat) was torn, and the latter (spectacles and voice) *cracked*.

Boston.—No news to-day, except that the people of Charlestown amused themselves last night by burning a Church, and beating the pupils of a Female Academy. The Police interfered after the Church was consumed and the crowd had dispersed.

Charleston.—Very large fortunes were yesterday realized by subscribing for Stock in the Sullivan's Island Bank. Peter Polite, a respectable shoe-black, subscribed for 15 millions, and is now exalted to affluance from a state of previous indigence. Rail Road Stock has partaken of the impetus, and is now at 75 per cent advance. The Ship-owners are preparing a petition to the Legislature, to prevent the wharf owners from extending their wharves across the river. Two thirds of the City were burnt last night—the Firemen exerted themselves most ardently, but owing to the hose leaking, the fire hooks and ladders being rotten, and the Engines without wheels, they could effect but little in arresting the flames. The conflagration was at last happily subdued by blowing up the remainder of the City. A fine opportunity is now afforded for widening all the streets, and removing the city to the more salubrious site of *the Neck*. Cotton brisk, grain scarce, except parched corn, which may be had cheap. The Steamer Dolphin arrived last night in 6 hours from Norfolk—Since the introduction of the new Engine of 1000 horse power, and the 15 new paddle wheels with the balloon sails, it is expected that the distance may hereafter be accomplished in one hour. Passage to Norfolk 12½ cents, Children half price. We were in Tennessee yesterday, and returned by the Rail Road, in the evening, *via*. Mobile Alabama.—The crops looked well, when the fields were not rendered invisible by the velocity of the Car. President Hill, and Vice President Kendall were at Nashville on an excursion of pleasure.

Washington.—The President has created a new department—that of Director General of the Great Republican Party, with a salary of $1,000,000.—The appointment, which is for life, it is said, will be given to Ex-President Van Buren, who suggested the measure in his 16th Annual Message, the same in which he prorogued the Senate *sine die*. It is said that the Hon. R. M. Johnson, is to be appointed Governor General of the Valley of Mississippi. The President has issued orders for attaching the County of North Carolina to the County of Virginia. The Rev. Mr. Thompson has been called by the President to the See of New England. Archbishop Tappan is said to be in bad health.

New Oorleans.—Two men found stabbed on the levee this morning. The Coroner gives notice that he can hold no more inquests. Mr. Caldwell has just engaged with the Mayor to secure the lives of the citizens by a Steam Police. Five steam boat explosions on the river last week, but not more than three or four hundred lives lost.—Capt. Ariel has just returned from England in a balloon with a cargo of cauliflowers. Spoke the United States Balloon Consolidation, four days out, having on board Mr. Stevenson, Minister to Java. By this arrival we have the subjoined

FOREIGN NEWS.

Mr. Cobbett has been re-elected President of the British Republic. The Republic of Ireland has made a treaty with the British on the most liberal terms. It is said that old Louis Phillipe is to be liberated from his prison in Bordeaux, and suffered to go the Court of his intimate friend the Emperor of Russsia. Prince Rothschild, son of the Emperor of France and Belgium, ascended to the summit of Montblanc lately, on the moveable Rail Road. It is said that the Emperor of Austria, Baring the Second, is about to declare war against King Rothschild of Turkey. Carolina silks and wines, bear the highest price in the markets of the Prussian Republic; and we learn that the Georgia *teas* are preferred to those of China, even by the Chinese Ambassador himself, at the Court of London. President Cobbett drinks none but the Florida Coffee; and Herbemont Wine, is, by all the Fancy, preferred to the comparatively flat Champaignes of France. The streets of London are now lighted by sunbeams from Cucumbers, and the people sleep in the day, which is much darker than the night. The Ex-Royal family of England are said to live in great splendor at Botany Bay, which they pronounce preferable to England in every respect. The British Philanthropical Society have petitioned Parliament to appropriate funds for the civilization and education of the Kangaroos, and for settling a Colony of them on the West India Islands, all the former inhabitants of which, it will be remembered, died of starvation shortly after the passage of the Emancipation Bill. The one arched bridge across the Straits of Gibraltar is completed. A Society has been formed in Liverpool for filling up Ætna and Vesuvius, and opening crators at the Poles.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The following are the Amendments to the Constitution, framed by the Convention, and now submitted to the People of the State for their ratification or rejection:

WHEREAS the General Assembly of North Carolina, by an Act, passed the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, entitled "An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constit tion of the State," and by an Act, supplemental thereto, passed on the eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, did direct that polls should be opened in every election precinct throughout the State, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was the will of the freemen of North Carolina that there should be a Convention of Delegates, to consider of certain amendments proposed to be made in their Constitution of said State; and did further direct that, if a majority of all the votes polled by the freemen of North Carolina should be in favor holding such Convention, the Governor should, by proclamation, announce the fact, and thereupon the freemen aforesaid should elect delegates to meet in Convention at the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, to consider of said amendments: And whereas, a majority of the freemen of North Carolina did, by their votes at the polls so opened, declare their will that a Convention should be had to consider of the amendments proposed, and the Governor did, by proclamation, announce the fact that their will had been so declared, and an election for delegates to meet in Convention as aforesaid was accordingly had. Now, therefore, we, the Delegates of the good People of North Carolina, having assembled in Convention, at the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, and having continued in session from day to day, until the eleventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, for the more deliberate consideration of said amendments, do now submit to the determination of all the qualified voters of the State, the following amendments in the Constitution thereof, that is to say:

ARTICLE I.—SECTION I.

§ 1. The Senate of this State shall consist of fifty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, and to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off by the General Assembly at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and forty one; and then every twenty years thereafter, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens thereof; and the average of the public taxes paid by each county into the Treasury of the State, for the five years preceding the laying off of the districts, shall be considered as its proportion of the public taxes, and constitute the basis of apportionment: *Provided*, That no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial district. And when there are one or more counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio to form a Senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient; and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a Senatorial district.

§ 2. The House of Commons shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by counties according to their federal population, that is according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of popution.

§ 3. This apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly, at the respective times and periods when the districts for the Senate are herein before directed to be laid off; and the said apportionment shall be made according to an enumeration to be ordered by the General Assembly, or according to the census which may be taken by order of Congress, next preceding the period of making such apportionment.

§ 4. In making the apportionment in the House of Commons, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of Federal population of the State, after deducting that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the entire Federal population aforesaid, by the number of Representatives less than the number assigned to the said counties. To each county containing the said ratio, and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one Representative; to each county containing twice, but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two Representatives, and so on progressively, and then the remaining Representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

SECTION 2.

§ 1. Until the first session of the General Assembly which shall be had after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the Senate shall be composed of members to be elected from the several districts herein after named, that is to say—

[The Representation as here proportioned was given in the last Carolinian, under the head of "Captions."]

§ 2. Until the first session of the General Assembly after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the House of Commons shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner—

[The Representation as fixed by this Section was also given in the last Carolinian, as above.]

SECTION. 3.

§ 1. Each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the District for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election, and for the same time shall have possessed and continue to possess, in the District which he represents not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

§ 2. All free men of the age of twenty-one years, (except as is herein after declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and possessed of a freehold within the same District of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

§ 3. No free Negro, free Mullato, or free person of mixed blood, descended from Negro Ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive, (though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person,) shall vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons.

SECTION 4.

§ 1. In the election of all officers, whose appointment is conferred on the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be *Viva voce*.

§ 2. The General Assembly shall have power to pass laws regulating the mode of appointing and removing Militia Officers.

§ 3. The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

§ 4. The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law, to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any persons not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of an infamous crime; but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

§ 5 The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that thirty days' notice of application to pass such law shall have been given, under such directions and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

§ 6. If vacancies shall occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly, writs may be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

§ 7. The General Assembly shall meet biennially, and at each biennial session shall elect, by joint vote of the two Houses, a Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Council of State, who shall continue in office for the term of two years.

ARTICLE II.

§ 1. The Governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, at such time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected.

§ 5. He shall hold his office for the term of two years from the time of his installation, and until another shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible more than four years in any term of six years.

§ 3. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the Seat of Government, by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly.—The person having the highest number of votes, shall be Governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by a joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly.

§ 4. Contested elections for Governor shall be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 5. The Governor elect shall enter on the duties of the office on the first day of January next after his election, having previously taken the oaths of office in presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who, in case the Governor elect should be prevented from attendance before the General Assembly by sickness or other unavoidable cause, is authorized to administer the same.

ARTICLE 3.—SECTION 1.

§ 1 The Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the Superior Courts, and all other officers of this State, (except Justices of the Peace and Militia officers,) may be impeached for wilfully violating any Article of the Constitution, mal-administration, or corruption.

§ 2. Judgement, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, and profit under this State; but the party convicted may, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgement, and punishment according to law.

§ 3. The House of Commons shall have the sole power of impeachment. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments: no person shall be convicted upon any impeachment, unless two thirds of the Senators present shall concur in such conviction; and before the trial of any impeachment, the members of the Senate shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence.

SECTION 2.

§ 2 Any Judge of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the General Assembly. The Judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alledged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either branch of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

§ 2 The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 3.

Upon the conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime, or of corruption and malpractice in office, the Commission of such Justice shall be thereby vacated, and he shall be forever disqualified from holding such appointment.

SECTION 4.

The General Assembly, at its first Session after the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty

nine, and from time to time thereafter, shall appoint an Attorney General, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall hold his office for the term of four years; but if the General Assembly should hereafter extend the term during which Solicitors of the State shall hold their offices, then they shall have power to extend the term of office of the Attorney General to the same period.

ARTICLE IV.—SECTION I.

§ 1. No Convention of the People shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly.

§ 2. No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a Bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the Bill so agreed to shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly. If, after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly shall be agreed to in the first Session thereafter, by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the amendment or amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters have approved therof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution.

SECTION 2.

The thirty-second section of the Constitution shall be amended to read as follows: No person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Christian Religion, or the divine authority of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State.

SECTION 3.

§ 1. Capitation tax shall be equal throughout the State upon all individuals subject to the same.

§ 2. All free males over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of forty-five years, and all slaves over the age of twelve years, shall be subject to Capitation tax; and no other person shall be subject to such tax; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls as heretofore prescribed by law in cases of bodily infirmity.

SECTION 4.

§ 1. No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any Department thereof, or under this State, or any other State or Government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: Provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the Militia or Justices of the Peace.

Ratified in Convention, the 11th day of July, 1835. NATH'L MACON, President.

EDMUND B. FREEMAN, Secretary of Convention.
JOSEPH D. WARD, Assistant Secretary.

[Here follows the Ordinance and Resolutions for carrying the above Amendments into effect;—they also were given last week, and we deem it unnecessary to republish them.]

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

BRITISH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The British Anti-Slavery Society celebrated its anniversary for 1835, at Exeter Hall, London, on Friday the 14th of May—Lord Brougham in the Chair. His lordship made an eloquent and stirring speech on the occasion, in which he spoke earnestly against the conduct of France and the United States, on the subject of slavery. Mr. Fowel Buxton followed in a short speech, and was succeeded by Mr. George Stephen, who also adverted to the conduct of the United States. His speech, however, was chiefly devoted to the condition of the semi-emancipated slaves in the West Indies, under the new system of apprenticeship; and if the one-half of his disclosures are true, Mr. George Thompson ought to be recalled from this country by the snuff-taking spinsters of Glasgow, to deliver lectures on humanity to his own countrymen; or rather, he should be despatched to the West Indies, where the evil exists, instead of prowling about New England, for the purpose of inflaming the passions of the people, where a slave has not been seen these twenty years, against their brethren of the South—for most certainly the slaves of the Southern States are in a far better condition than the emancipated negroes of the British colonies. The Statements of Mr. Stephen were confirmed by Mr. Buckingham.

The meeting was next addressed by the Rev. John Burnett. And he, in turn, was succeeded by Mr. O'Connell, who uttered a second edition* of his calumnies upon the people of the United States, with increased vehemence and bitterness. According to the the report of the Morning Chronicle, "he began by adverting to slavery in America, *on which country he pronounced a most bitter philippic.*" He "denounced *the Americans* AS MEN WHO WERE A DISGRACE TO HUMANITY; and declared "*that the Americans* HAD FORFEITED ALL TITLE TO BE CALLED MEN OF HONOR, OR TAKE A PLACE IN THE SAME GRADE OF SOCIETY AS THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND." We will not, however, confine ourselves to detached sentences of the agitator's harangue. The following passage is from the extended report of the London Christian Advocate, of May 18—and we commend it to the particular attention of the getters-up of the O'Connell guards:

"The honorable and learned gentleman then proceeded to speak in terms of severe censure of the conduct of the Americans, in continuing to keep in bondage the black population in many of their States. It was disgusting to every lover of reason and justice and true liberty, to hear them boast of their democratic principles and institutions without a blush at the recollection of their bonds-men. *They were traitors to liberty, to honor, to consistency.* They Nullified the proudest sentiment in their immortal declaration of independence, which declared all men to have equal, sacred, and inalienable rights. (Cheers.) *He did not wonder at the death plagues of New Orleans, or the devastation of its people, many of whom enjoyed health and vigor at morn, and were lifeless at noon, when they had committed or countenanced crimes which could only be registered with the annals of Nicholas and the curses of Poland.* The honorable and learned gentleman read several extracts from an American act of parliament, in which it was enjoined that no judge, member of parliament, barrister, or preacher, should speak or write any thing against slavery, under the pain of being sentenced to not less than three years and not more than twenty-one years imprisonment or death, at the discretion of the Court!!! And that no American should teach a slave to read or write under pain of not less than three months, and not more than twelve months imprisonment. (Hear, hear.) *The honorable and learned gentleman flung this black dishonor on the star spangled banner of America in vain did it wave over every sea, proclaiming the honor of the boasted republic of modern times*—THOSE WHO FOUGHT UNDER IT WERE FELONS OF THE HUMAN RACE—(Hear, hear,) TRAITORS TO LIBERTY, TO THEIR OWN HONOR AND BLASPHEMERS OF THE ALMIGHTY.—"*The red arm of God,*" *continued the honorable and learned gentleman,* "*is bared; and let the enemies of those whom he died to save, the black man as well as the white man, beware of its vengeance. The lightning careers through the troubled air, resistless amid the howling of the tempest and the rolling of the thunder.*"

And is it proposed to form a regiment at New York, to be called the "O'CONNELL GUARDS," after that foul tongued and gross calumniator! who seemingly rejoices that the pestilence has prevailed at New Orleans; and calls those who combat under the "star-spangled banner," "felons of the human race," &c. Would he *dare* so to speak—face to face? No—no—he would not! He well knew that none of those were present to hear him, and that he was secure in his abuse of the whole American people. But does he not know that the pestilence has prevailed as well in *Ireland* as in Louisiana—and that many more of *his own* subjects have fallen victims to the disease than with us—that it first came with *Irish* emigrants to Quebec, or, at least, abounded with them? And with what impudence and presumption does he undertake to pronounce the judgments of God! If the matter be fairly represented, it is *O'Connell* himself that is *the* "felon of the human race" and "a blasphemer of the Almighty,"—for he has committed a rank and gross outrage upon us on account of a circumstance that the government of his own country inflicted, and which there is no way to relieve ourselves of other than that which is pursued. There are many more white slaves in Ireland than black ones in America—and more misery and crime.

We cannot see any excuse for his repeated attacks upon us. They are wantonness of an "unruly tongue,"—as ungenerous as unjust. We might, in like manner, prefer general charges against *his* people—but would rather make excuses for them, in all possible cases, and fasten on the government those offences and vices of which ignorance is the parent.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle:

SIR: In your paper of this date you have given, as was to be expected, a *brief report* of a long harangue I made at the Anti-slavery meeting. I wish—despite of my oratorical vanity—it had been still shorter—for you should have omitted the phrase—"the Americans were the basest and vilest of mankind."

I say you should have omitted those words, as you had not space to give the context. It is quite true that I did use a phrase of that strength and distinctness, but I did use it not of the Americans generally, or universally, but of one class of Americans only; namely, the possessors of slaves.

I should indeed be sorry to include all Americans within the pale of degrading criminality which belongs to the beings who call themselves the owners of their fellow creatures, and who treat, as property, their fellow men; their fellow men who are their equals in every thing but wealth, education, and crime.

Of the two first, the American slave holder basely robs the men of color. The crime is the guilty appanage of the American white man who countenances slavery in any shape or form.

Can you afford me space to give, in a condensed shape, my principal argument? It was this: The Americans, by their great charter, the Declaration of Independence, by which they established themselves into a nation, declare "that all men are by nature equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; amongst which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." To the maintenance of this declaration, they, after an invocation of Providence, pledged their "lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor." Thus adding all the chivalrous obligations of honor to the most solemn sanction of an oath.

Think you not that this oath is registered in heaven to confound the vile and degraded traffickers in human slavery? Yes—this solemn vow upon oath and honor, is daily, hourly, continuously violated by the American slave proprietors; and although, in despite of its solemnity and sanction, the American slave owners keep in bondage two millions and a half of men, yet they must not dare to hope that they can escape the indignation and the contempt of the virtuous and good all over the Globe.

I have the honor to be your obedient servent,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

London, May 16, 1835.

From the United States Telegraph.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

We publish a most interesting article, a communication made to the New York Journal of Commerce. The facts stated are starling, and the conclusion drawn incontestible. The establishment of such a society as the one mentioned, could only have been the result of prospective political views and, taken in connexion with the principles avowed in Schlegel's work, can leave little doubt as to the object. That the cause of *Religion* in this age of scepticism and immortality of the higher ranks in Europe, could have produced such a society is out of the question. Political motives alone could have produced such an effect. We must say that we think, that in this instance that the despots have been *duped* by the wily Jesuits under whom, of course, the affair is to be carried on.

From the Journal of Commerce.

FOREIGNERS, NATURALIZATION LAWS, &c.

Our country, in the position it has given to foreigners who have made it their home, has pursued a course in relation to them totally different from that of any other country in the world. This course, while it is liberal without example, subjects our institutions to peculiar dangers. In all other countries the foreigner, except in England, to whatever privileges he may be entitled by becoming a subject, can never be placed in a situation to be politically dangerous, for he has no share in the government of the country; and in England, if he becomes a subject, whatever political influence he may have, it is exerted, so far as other foreigners are concerned, solitarily; for emmigration to England is and ever must be comparatively nothing.—This country, therefore, stands alone, without guide from the example of any other, and I am to show some of the peculiar dangers to which our situation in this respect exposes us.

Europe has been generally at rest from war for some twenty years past. The activity of mind which had so long been engaged in war in military schemes, of offence and defence in the field, was, at the general pacification of the world, to be transferred to the Cabinet, and turned to the cultivation of the arts of peace. It was at this period of a General Peace that a Holy Alliance of the Monarchs of Europe was formed. The Sovereigns professed to be guided by the maxims of religion, and with holy motives seemed solicitous only for the peace of the world. But they have long since betrayed that their plans of tranquility were to be intimately connected with the preservation of their own arbitrary power, and the destruction of popular liberty every where. Whatever militated against this power, or favored this liberty, was to be crushed. To this single end has been directed all the diplomatic talent of Europe for years. The "General Peace" was, and still is, the ever ready plea in excuse for every new act of oppression at home, or of interference abroad. The mental elements, however, set in motion remotely by the Protestant reformation, but more strongly agitated by the American revolution, are yet working among the people of these governments to give the tyrants of the earth uneasiness. Conspiracies and revolutions in the more absolute governments, (as in Austria, Russia, and the smaller States, Italy, Holland, Belgium, &c.,) and the alternate changes from more to less arbitrary components in the cabinets of the more popular governments, (as in England, France, and Switzerland,) indicate to us at various times the vicissitudes of the great contest and the sharpness of the struggle. This being the political state of Europe, easily shown to have grown out of the great divisions of free and despotic principles, made at the reformation, is it at all likely that the happy fruits of this reformation, more completely developed in this land of liberty, and exhibited perpetually to the gaze of all the world, can have had no influence upon the despotisms of Europe? Can the example of Democratic liberty which this country shows produce no uneasiness to monarchs? And is there no danger of a reaction from Europe?—Have we no interest in these changing aspects of European politics? The writer believes, that since the time of the American Revolution, which gave the principles of Democratic liberty a home, those principles have never been in greater jeopardy than at the present moment. To his reasons for thus believing, he invites the unimpassioned investigation of every American citizen. If there is danger let it arouse to defence. If it is false alarm, let such explanations be given of most suspicious appearances as shall safely allay it. It is no party question and the attempt to make it one should be at once suspected. It concerns all of every party.

There is danger of re-action from Europe; and it is the part of common prudence to look for it and to provide against it. The great political truth has recently been promulged at the capital of one of the principal courts of Europe, at Vienna, and by one of the profoundest scholars of Germany, (Frederick Schlegel, a devoted Roman Catholic, and one of the Austrian Cabinet,) the great truth, clearly and unanswerable proved, that the political revolutions to which European governments have been so long subjected, from the popular desires for liberty, are the natural effects of the Protestant Reformation. That Protestantism favors Republicanism, while Popery as naturally supports Monarchical power. In these lectures, delivered by Schlegel for the purpose of strengthening the cause of absolute power, at the time that he was Counsellor of Legation in the Austrian Cabinet, and the confidential friend of Prince Metternich, there is a most important allusion to this country; and as it demonstrates one of the principal connecting points between European and American politics, and is the key to many of the mysterious doings that are in operation against American institutions under our own eyes, let Americans treasure it well in their memories. This is the passage:—"The great Nursery of these destructive principles, (the principles of Democracy,) the great Revolutionary school for France and the rest of Europe, is North America!!" Yes, (I address Democratic Americans,) the influence of this Republican government, of your democratic system is vitally felt by Austria. She confesses it. It is proscribed by the Austrian Cabinet. This country is designated directly to all her people and to her allied Despots, as the great plague spot of the world, the poisoned fountain whence flow all the deadly evils which threaten their own existence. Is there nothing intended by this language of Austria? The words of Despots are few, but they are full of meaning. If action, indeed, did not follow their speeches, they might be safely indulged in their harmless proscriptions. But this is not the case. Austria has followed out her words into actions. Is it wonderful after such an avowal in regard to America, that she should do something to rid herself and the world of such a tremendous evil? Does not her own existence in truth depend upon destroying our example? Would it not be worth all the treasures of wealth that she could collect, if they could but purchase this great good? But how shall she attack us? She cannot send her armies—they would be useless. She has told us, by the mouth of her Counsellor of Legation, that Popery, while it is the natural antagonist to Protestantism, is opposed in its whole character to republican liberty, and is the promoter and supporter of arbitrary power. How fitted then is Popery to her purpose! This she can send, without alarming our fears, or at least, only the fears of those "miserable," "intolerant fanatics," and "pious bigots," who affect to see danger to the liberties of the country in the mere introduction of a religious system opposed to their own, and whose cry of danger, be it ever so loud, will only be regarded as the result of "sectarian fear." and the plot ridiculed as a "quixotic dream." But is there any thing so irrational, in such a scheme?—Is it not the most natural and obvious act for Austria to do, with her views of the influence to pull down republicanism and build up monarchy? I say is it not her most obvious act to send Popery to this country, if it is not here, or give it a fresh and vigorous impulse, if it is already here? At any rate, she is doing it. She has set herself to work with all her activity to disseminate throughout the country the Polpsh religion. Yes:—immediately after the delivery of Schlegel's lectures, which was in the year 1828, a gret Society was formed in the Austrian capital in Vienna in 1829. The late Emperor, and Prince Metternich, and the Crown Prince, (now Emperor,) and all the civil and ecclesiastical officers of the Empire, with the princes of Savoy and Piedmont, uniting in it, and calling it after the name of a canonized King, St. Leopold. This Society is formed for a great and express purpose. It has all the officers of goverment interested in it, from the Emperor down to the humblest in the Empire; and what is this purpose? Why, that "of promoting the greater activity of Catholic missions in America;" these are the words of their reports. Yes; these Foreign despots are suddenly stirred up to combine and promote the greater activity of Popery in this country: and this, too, just after they had been convinced of the truth, or more properly speaking, had their memories quickened with it, that Popery is utterly opposed to republican liberty. These are the facts in the case.—Americans, explain them in your own way. If any choose to stretch their charity so far as to believe that these crowned gentlemen have combined in this Society solely for *religious* purposes; that they have organized a society to collect moneys to be spent in this country, and have sent Jesuits as their almoners, and ship loads of Roman Catholic emigrants; and for the sole purpose of converting us to the *religion* of Poperty, and without any *political* design, credat Judæus Appella, non ego.

AN AMERICAN.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, July 25. 1835.

We are requested to announce WM. CHAMBERS, Esq., a Candidate to represent the Borough of Salisbury in the next General Assembly.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS

The Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER, and BURTON CRAIGE, and RICHMOND M. PEARSON, Esqrs., are candidates to represent this(Rowan) district in the next Congress of the United States

SLAVERY.

In our next paper, we shall publish A MOST EXTRAORDINARY DOCUMENT, the "Address to the Auxiliaries and Friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society;"—with some remarks on the progress of this incendiary scheme in the Northern States.

We wish our readers distinctly to understand that, in our editorial remarks this week on the Irish Catholics, we have not the slightest allusion to the many honorable, highminded Irish Catholic Patriots living in various parts of the United States. We need not go beyond the limits of our town to find an Irish Catholic gentleman, who in his ardent attachment to Liberty and Republican Institutions, is a worthy countrymen of Emmet, Curran, Grattan, Tone and a host of Irish worthies.

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE POPE.

In the remarks we are about to make, let us not be misunderstood. We question no man's religion. We desire no union of church and state. We shall ever continue to be among the foremost to oppose the attaching of any disqualification to the profession of any religious opinions whatever. Very far, too, from us be the presumption to assert that among the professors of the Catholic Religion, there have not been often found devoted patriots and pious christians. We need not, we believe, travel out of the circle of our personal acquaintance among Catholics, for eminent examples of both.

Our remarks are dictated by an uncompromising hostility to any, even the least connection between church and state, between Religion and Politics. And we do believe that religious feeling has been made subservient to the ends of a political party in this country.

Most of our readers are aware that the large cities of the Northern States, for some considerable time past have frequently been the theatres of mobs, riots, and outrages. New York City has been conspicuous for the most frequent and most disgraceful of these scenes. They have occurred mostly at the times of holding elections; and it has not seldom been hazardous even to attempt voting, unless the votes were of the right political party. The NAME of RELIGION has been so connected with this subject that we have hitherto forborne to mention of what materials these mobs are composed, by whom they have been got up, and for whose interest they have operated.

It has been estimated that there are introduced into the United States annually about 250,000 persons by emigration from Europe. These consist chiefly of the dregs of the Old World, the refuse and cleanings out of their poor-house, the most degraded, the most ignorant, and vicious of their population. A large portion of these are emigrants from Ireland, of the very lowest order, over whom their priests exercise unlimited and uncontrollable authority. Of these Catholic Priests, large numbers are yearly flocking to this country, who in virtue of their religion, and through interest, owe an ALLEGIANCE TEMPORAL as well as *spiritual*, to the Pope of Rome. The *Catholic religion does not permit their priests to marry*, they look to the POPE ALONE for *ecclesiastical preferment* and *temporal reward*. Hence they CANNOT FEEL ANY PERMANENT PERSONAL INTEREST IN OUR COUNTRY AND ITS INSTITUTIONS; but their ATTACHMENTS must be to the SEE OF ROME, WHICH FEEDS and REWARDS them.

There are in the City of New York about 10,000 Irish Catholics, a number sufficient to decide, and which does actually decide many of the elections in that city. And not only the CONSCIENCES of these deluded men, are in the keeping, but their VOTES also are under the CONTROL of their FOREIGN PRIESTS! They are told from the pulpit of their Cathedral, that there is to be an election, and they are instructed *where* to get their votes, for very many of them cannot read the ticket, with which they are to vote away the liberties of this Republic. *Thus* INSTRUCTED, and thus *furnished* with tickets, agreeable to the direction of their clergy, these *priest-led, priest-ridden machines*, with a very few *noble exceptions* of Irish Catholics, cast their votes for MARTIN VAN BUREN and the REGENCY NOMINATIONS. Whence this unanimity in support of the corruptionists, by the Roman Catholics unparalleled in any other sect? Is it from their superior INTELLIGENCE and virtue? Not one in ten can write his name. Is it denied that they act in obedience to their priests? A Catholic priest wrote a letter directing his *flock* to vote for a certain individual, they voted accordingly, and he was elected. The *Rev.* Mr. Levins appears with the VAN BUREN MAYOR of the city of New York to quell an Irish Catholic riot. He pronounces the *abracadabra*; they are all quiet. Let no one say it was an authority exerted for good. Is this a government of obedience to laws or to a foreign priesthood? In Michigan the *Catholic Bishop and clergy electioneered openly* and *personally*, and they CARRIED THE ELECTION.

We have not room to allude to other instances of direct interference of the Catholic clergy in elections.—We have said that there are among the Catholics of N. York city a few noble exce tions—a few who will not bend the knee to the Moloch of Van Burenism. Most dearly have some paid for their independence. Doct. McAffrey, a Catholic Physician, was murdered in cold blood, notoriously for refusing to act in subservience to the Van Buren interest.

Whence comes this subservience of the Catholic interest in the North and West to Martin Van Buren? Is there any unhallowed league entered into between them? Is there any secret compact tacitly understood, if not distinctly made? Shall we find any clue in the subjoined letter of Mr. Van Buren to the Pope, addressed to the Consul Cigognani? What equivalent Mr. V. Buren is to make for the Pope's influence with the Catholics may be the subject of remark hereafter. Let us now see what are the opinions entertained and promulgated by this SAME POPE, whose frank and LIBERAL OPINIONS are a source of so much *satisfaction*, whose LIBERAL sentiments are reciprocated in Mr. Van Buren's letter. In his encyclical letter dated September, 1832, this same individual Pope says:

"From this polluted stream of indifference, flows that ABSURD and ERRONEOUS DOCTRINE, or rather RAVING *in favor and defence of* LIBERTY of CONSCIENCE; for which most *pestilential error* the course is opened to that *entire* and WILD LIBERTY OF OPINION, which is every where attempting the overthrow of *religious and civil institutions*; and which the unblushing impudence of some has held forth as an advantage to religion. Hence that PEST, the most of all others to be dreaded in a State, UNBRIDLED LIBERTY OF OPINION, *licentiousness of speech, and a lust of novelty*, which, according to the experience of all ages, portend the downfall of the most *powerful* and *flourishing* EMPIRES. Hither tends that *worst*, and never SUFFICIENTLY to be EXECRATED and DETESTED LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, for the diffusion of *all manner of writings, which some so loudly contend for*, and so actively promote."

With this extract from the letter of the Pope, we shall conclude our remarks this week. In a subsequent paper, we shall give some account of the St. Leopold foundation for propagating European Politics and Religion in these States.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

"WASHINGTON, July 29th, 1830.

"Your letters of the 11th April, and May 5th, the first anticipating the favorable sentiments of his Holiness the Pope, towards the Government and people of the United States, and the last confirming your anticipations, have been received at this department, and submitted to the President; by whom I am directed to convey to his Holiness, through the same channel, an *assurance of the satisfaction* which he derives from this communication of the *frank and liberal opinions entertained* by the Apostolic See *towards this Government* and the people, and of *the policy which you likewise state his Holiness to have adopted*, and which is so worthy of the head of *a great Christian Church*, assidiously to cultivate in his intercourse with foreign nations the relations of amity and good will, and seduously to abstain from all interference in their occasional differences with each other, except *with the benign view of affecting reconciliations between them.*

"You will accordingly seek an early opportunity to make known to the Pope, in terms and manner *best suited to the occasion, the light in which* the President reciprocates, in their full extent and spirit, the *friendly* and liberal sentiments entertained by his Holiness *towards the Government* and the people of the United States, by those which he entertains towards the Government of the Apostolic See, and the people of the States of the Church; and it is the President's wish that you should, upon the same occasion, offer *his gratulations to the Holy Father*, upon his recent succession to the Tiara, not from any hereditary claim on his part, but from the preponderating influence which a just estimation of his talents and VIRTUES naturally had upon the ENLIGHTENED COUNCILS by which that high distinction was conferred, and which afford the best pledge that his pontificate will BE A WISE AND BENEVOLENT ONE.

"'You will take care, likewise, to assure his Holiness, in reference to the paternal solicitude which he expresses in behalf of the Roman Catholics of the United States, that all our citizens, professing that religion, stand upon the same elevated ground which citizens of all other religious denominations occupy, in regard to the rights of conscience, that of perfect liberty, contradistinguished from *toleration*; that they enjoy an entire exemption from coercion in every possible shape, upon the score of religious faith, and that they are free, in common with their fellow citizens of all other sects, and adhere to, or adopt the creeds and practice the worship best adapted to their reason, or prejudices; and that there exeists a perfect unity of faith in the United States amongst religionists of all professions, as to the wisdom and policy of that cardinal feature of all our constitutions and forms of Government, those of the United States and the separate States of the Union, by which this inestimable right is formally recognized, and the enjoyment of it inviolably secured."

We are sorry to see that the amiable and accomplished Mr. Gurley has consented to discuss the subject of Abolition with a fanatic named May, an ally of the foreign Thompson, and Knceland the head of the Athiests in Boston.

*The following is an extract from the first edition, being a speech of O'Connell, delivered about two years ago:

"When an American comes into society, he will be asked, are you one of the THIEVES, or are you an honest man? *If you are an honest man*, then you have given liberty to your slaves; if your are among the THIEVES, the sooner you take the *outside of the house*, the better!"

"BEAUTIES OF CONSISTENCY!"

In our last paper, we exposed the want of candor and truth in an editorial article which appeared in the "Standard," of the 10th of July, under the above head. We shall now make a few additional remarks, particularly on the last paragraph of that article. It is in these words:

"At this Salisbury meeting, one Resolution was devoted to our humble self, and another, as above stated, with sundry specifications against the Vice President. We esteem it an especial compliment to be denounced in company with so distinguished an individual. Indeed, we look upon the assertions of such *consistent* politicians as some at Salisbury, as of more value to us than a letter of recommendation from our friends."

And the Editor of the Standard esteems it an especial favor to be denounced in company with so "distinguished an individual!" Really, we think but few disinterested men in North Carolina will envy his taste. But it is not true, that Philo White was *denounced* by the Rowan meeting. However great a man P. White may think himself to be, in Rowan, where he is best known, he is not considered quite great enough to be especially DENOUNCED. It is true, a Resolution was adopted, denying that he had any authority to represent the freemen of Rowan, Davidson, and Montgomery in the Baltimore Convention, but this was not done simply because it was Philo White who had taken on himself to pledge our District;—it would have been done had any one else assumed the like authority—even Steam Doctor Rucker himself.

How does the case stand? On the 18th day of May, about one thousand of the Freemen of Rowan were assembled in a political meeting, it was publicly anoounced to them that Philo White, a citizen of Raleigh, had gone on to represent them in the Baltimore Convention, a partizan Caucus, called together for the purpose of nominating Martin Van Buren for next President; and the question was put to them—did you, or any of you appoint Philo White to go on to Baltimore and represent you in that Caucus? Or did any of you ever hear of a public meeting held for that purpose? The question was repeated, and it was particularly requested of any persons present, who had any agency in the appointment of Philo White, that such persons should say so. No one answered—all shook their heads, and showed, by their faces that they knew nothing of it; and, as it was afterwards ascertained, there was only one or two in the whole assembly who had any knowledge of the proceeding. This being the case, was it not therefore the duty of this meeting—of these one thousand freemen, to pull the fine feathers off of this JACK-DAW, and let the world see that he was not what he pretended to be—the representative of the republicans of this District? Yes, it was their duty, and they did it, not in violence or vindictiveness, but in the following moderate terms:

"*Resolved*, in the opinion of this meeting that the nomination of Philo White to the Baltimore Convention for this Electoral District, is a voluntary assumption of our political rights: not made with the knowledge or consent of one in one hundred of the citizens of this County, nor with the knowledge or approbation of one in one thousand of the freemen of this district—which he has gone on to misrepresent."

By the laws of our own State, if a person not qualified to exercise the elective franchise, shall nevertheless fraudulently do so, he is liable to be severely punished for the same. What ought to be the punishment of the man who takes on himself not simply to smuggle in a vote, but to *represent* a population of fifty thousand souls without the consent or knowledge of one dozen of the whole number? Is it too severe a punishment for the people thus abused to disclaim having given this man any authority to represent them? Did the freemen of Rowan go too far in adopting the foregoing Resolutions? Whatever Philo White or Ned Rucker may think, the freemen of Rowan thought not.

But it seems that Philo White looks on the *assertions*, as he calls this Resolution, of more *value* to him than even letters of recommendation from his friends!—more *value!!*—that is, in getting another office, we presume. The "letters of recommendation" of the men who *he* is now aspersing procured one *office* for him;—and he is now in hopes that their "*aspertions*," or, in other words, disapprobation of his apostacy will get him another office! But we will reserve what we have to say on this branch of the subject for another time.

"*This, then, is the true question which will come before the People at the next August election*—Instruction *or* no Instruction.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We regret that this will not, in many counties, be the TRUE QUESTION. We should like to see the subject of instruction taken into the hands of them to whom it rightly belongs—THE PEOPLE. Every candidate should be instructed to show his hand; i. e: his opinions in his *own hand writing*, and then we should have no fears that a majority of our next Legislature would be composed of the supple, servile tools of the New York juggler. At the present time there is a sort of mongrelism in our politics—and the spoils party, with Raleigh as their head quarters, and a BRANCH in Charlotte, are attempting to smuggle into the next Legislature a set of *mongrels*, with State Rights ever on their tongues, and rank Van Burenism in their hearts.

As to the Instructions referred to by the Standard, does any man of sense believe that the *unbought* citizens of North Carolina, would require their high-minded Senator in Congress to become the instrument of *his own*, and THEIR OWN *degradation*, by voting for the *Expunging Resolutions*; and to descend from the character of our Senator, to that of a Register of Van Buren's Edicts!

JOHN MARSHALL.

Meetings of the Gentlemen of the Bar have been held in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and other places, at which Resolutions were passed expressing the deep grief felt on the death of the late Chief Justice Marshall, and the highest respect for his memory. A Resolution, "That it be recommended to the Bar of the United States, to co-operate in erecting a monument to his memory at some suitable place in the city of Washington," was passed at the Philadelphia meeting, which has been favorably responded to in other places. Most of the public Journals have appeared in mourning on this melancholy occasion; and the Carolinian would most gladly join in this tribute of respect to one so eminently distinguished for the integrity, high judicial attainments, and dignity which he exhibited for nearly thirty-five years as Chief Justice of the United States. In our last paper we gave a brief outline of of his life. We subjoin, from the Richmond Whig, an account of the funeral services in Richmond.

From the Richmond Whig.

FUNERAL HONORS TO GENERAL MARSHALL.

As soon as the intelligence of Gen. Marshall's death was received yesterday, and that his remains would leave Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, and reach this city by the Steamboat on yesterday evening, the Common Hall met and adopted those steps for rendering honor to the corpse of the Illustrious Deceased, and the General Court of Virginia, now in session, adjourned. Business was generally suspended.

The remains of the Chief Justice arrived between three and four, attended by a distinguished Committee, consisting of Judge Baldwin of the Supreme Court, Messrs. Jno. Sergeant, Ingersoll, and Peters of the Philadelphia Bar—appointed by the Court and Bar of Philadelphia. They were met at the Union Hotel, by a great and imposing procession of Officers of Government, the Clergy, Citizens, the Military, the Masonic Brethren, the Corporate Authorities, &c., and escorted to the residence of the deceased. There the service for the dead, according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church, was performed by the Right Reverend Bishop Moore, in a most feeling and fervent manner, which concluded, the mortal part of Marshall was consigned to the grave in the New Burying Ground. All men feel the sense of a great national loss, and all turn their eyes with solicitude to him who is to be called to fill the place of the American Hale.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.—SLAVERY.

We invite the attention of our readers particularly to the extract which we publish in another column, from Mr. O'Connell's speech, and to his letter with some remarks by the Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser. No person not resident in the United States has exercised perhaps so great an influence in this country, as Daniel O' Connell. Regarded by the Irish Citizens of America, as the bold assertor of Ireland's liberties and the fearless Champion of her rights on the floor of the British Parliament, his word has been to them authority, and his advice command.

In whose interest, he has hitherto wielded this powerful influence with his countrymen in America, it is not now necessary to inquire—suffice it to remark, that to defend his former course, large allowances must be made for the want of correct information and an over zealous spirit of interference. But we now behold him leagued with the mad Abolitionists of the Northern States, in raising a whirlwind of fanatical fury, that in its desolation shall rend asunder this Union, and destroy the noble fabrick of our Government. This is not a burst of recent zeal in favour of an unknown, misunderstood liberty. Mr. O'Connell's course has in this respect been for years consistent. Most of our readers remember that he was charged some two years since, with using similar expressions on the same subject; and that the charge was indignantly repelled by his friends in this country, as a foul slander. *The Editor of the Carolinian in the Spring of* 1832, *heard Mr. O'Connell use, as nearly as recollected, the same language in his place in Parliament, on Fowell Buxton's motion for emancipating the West India Slaves.*

THE BLOATED INSOLENCE OF THIS "HEREDITARY BONDSMAN" WHO ASSUMES TO FLING "BLACK DISHONOR ON THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER OF AMERICA" and his impotent attempt to stigmatize us as FELONS, TRAITORS," and "BLASPHEMERS," can excite in every AMERICAN bosom only feelings of PITY mingled with INDIGNANT CONTEMPT.

This same *intriguing, unprincipled, canting, hypocritical* demagogue, *Daniel O'Connell*, who feels such a holy horror on the subject of American Slavery *is faring sumptuously in the luxurious West End of London or wassailing in his own Castle, like any feudal Lord; on a fund raised in part at least on his* PATRIOTISM, by a *penny subscription wrung from the* POVERTY of *his countrymen in Ireland.* The heart of every true philanthropist must bleed for poor, wronged, trampled down Ireland. We will not dwell on the fact that her peasantry are in a state of moral, intellectual, and shall we not add, physical bondage far more cruel than that of our slaves, lest it be considered an unkind taunt, instead of a truth alluded to in sorrow. The blood of her best patriots has been freely poured out for her her, but in vain. And has poor Ireland now no resource but the pampered, noisy *patriotism of Daniel O'Connell*! *NON TALI EGET AUXILIO.*

Of Mr. O'Connell's *patriotism* we have *undoubted proof*—in one of his letters, we recollect that he refused office *before it was offered him.*

In his letter to the Editor of the Chronicle, he qualifies indeed his remarks, but in such manner as will hardly render them more palatable to the southern country; for he concentrates the vials of his fury on the possessors of slaves.

We should not have occupied so much space with the agitator O'Connell, but for the powerful influence of his name with the Irish Catholics of the Northern Cities, who in New York, propose to organize a *Regency Corps* of O'Connell Guards to be named in honor of this foul-mouthed defamer of America. We have not yet done with him.

The Globe has published a couple of letters from two Reverend Gentlemen—one a *Reverend Politician*, formerly member of Congress, so 'tis said; we never heard of him before—the other the Reverend instructor of Col. Johnson's *Mongrels*, and Choctaws. Both letters are fulsome enough we believe even for the President.—The Epistle of the latter Reverend letter-writer, is as regards the main charges against Col. Johnson, a most contemptible prevarication. We have a surfeit of Johnson's talents, patriotism, bravery, &c. As to his morality we are told "that he does not keep a disorderly house." Go ahead Van Burenites. Dick Johnson dont keep a brothel, if we may trust our Rev. letter-writer. Besides the Globe indorses the statement that the People have "very little concern in the Vice Presidency"—that is enough for you. For our own part, we shall not lose sight of Van Buren; Dick Johnson's "irregularities" shall not afford the arch-juggler a skreen.

A GOOD REASON.

We hope those Van Burenites who have shown some inclination to "take the studs," in reference to Col. Johnson's nomination, will, after reading the following unanswerable reason from the Columbus Sentinel, pull true and strong in the party traces, although their collar may gall their necks a little.

Hear: "The office of Vice President is not, to the COUNTRY AT LARGE, an OBJECT OF THE VERY FIRST IMPORTANCE. It partakes almost as much of a sinecure as it does that of a post of responsibility and trust; and however material it may be considered to the CONVENIENCE of one or another INDIVIDUAL, yet it is believed that the GREAT BODY OF THE PEOPLE have comparatively LITTLE CONCERN in the matter"

Lo! the cloven foot of Van Burenism. It is indeed too true that the "*concerns*" of the GREAT BODY of the PEOPLE are "*comparatively little*" regarded in this distribution of the spoils—but this fact is not often thus openly avowed. On the contrary, Mr. Van Buren travels in a style of splendor rivalling that of an Eastern Prince, at the People's expense, and all for the *benefit* of the People.

We intend, shortly, to publish the proceedings at a *dinner* eaten by the Wardens of the poor *expressly* for the *benefit* of the *starving Poor.*

Livingston's Letter to the Duc de Broglie.—On quitting France, our Minister wrote a letter to the Duc de Broglie on the subject of the explanations required to be made by our Government to France, which was coupled as a condition with the passage of the Indemnity Bill. Mr. Livingston denies the right of one nation to demand explanations of another—and he sustains his position by unanswerable arguments. The latter part of his letter, however is an endeavor to show that that had been done, viz: explanations made, which in the former part, he had proved France had no right to ask for. We should not be supprised to hear of Resolutions for *Expunging* our diplomacy for the last half dozen years.

Burning of the Sir Walter Scott.—The ship Sir Walter Scott, freighted with 1,794 bales of Cotton, bound from New Orleans to Liverpool, was struck by lightning on the 21st of May, when nearly opposite Charleston. The ship immediately took fire and was consumed. It was rated at $25,000—Captain Clarke had $15,000 in coin which was lost. The crew, 18 in number, and 3 passengers were saved by the boats.

We must ask the indulgence of our friends in Lincolnton; the press of other matter compels us to omit the proceedings in that place on the 4th. They shall appear next week.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the 5th and last Installment of the Capital of the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheraw will be payable on the 12th day of October next.

The following is a list of the Post-offices that have been Established, Discontinued, and Changed by the General Post Office Department, in this State, since the 1st *of January last:*

Established.—In Franklin County, Reubentown;—Lincoln county, Cub Creek; Yancy county, Burnsville.

Discontinued.—Ashe County, Bower's Store, Oldfield; Burke county, Brackettstown; Franklin county, Union Hill; Iredell county, Clover Bottom; Jones county, Cross Roads; Lenoir county, Fairfield; Macon county, Savannaville; Mecklenburg county, Jeffersonville, Jacksonville; Orange county, Oakland; Randolph county, Hone Factory; Stokes county, Waughtown; Warren county, Ellisville, Monroe; Wayne county, Thunder Swamp.

Changed.—Lincoln county, Indian Creek to Tunnel; Wake county, Role's Store to Rolesville; Yancey county, Yancey to Yanceyville.

Religious.—We have been requested to say that a Methodist Camp-Meeting will commence at Hickory Grove Church, near Jonesville, Surry Co., N. C., on the 27th of August next, and continue six or eight days.

We understand that the following gentlemen are Candidates for the Legislature in Surry County: Senate—*Dr. P. M. Henderson*, and Col. H. M. Waugh.

Commons—*T. L. Clingman, Esq., Mordecai Flemming*, Esq., Col. James Calloway, Zachariah Williams, Esq., Joel Parker, Esq., William Douglass, Esq., and Dr. S. N. Peeples.—Those in Italics are White-Men—the others go the *swine.*

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

TEMPERANCE.

At the Annual Meeting of the Temperance Society of Iredell County, on the 4th day of July, 1835, the following Report was read and adopted; and it was Resolved that a copy thereof be sent to each of the Printers in Salisbury for insertion in their papers.

Permitted to meet on this, our third Anniversary, it becomes us to manifest a grateful sense for our obligation to Him, who hath hitherto been our supporter and preserver.

We have it to record that, since our last Anniversary, no member of our Society so far as we know has died, and we believe that all, with a single exception, have been mindful of their pledge, and have wholly abandoned all participation in the making, selling, and drinking ardent spirits. We believe, too, that the cause of temperance, though not yet triumphant, is advancing. It is true, that distilled spirits are yet made, sold, and consumed in this county, but we think in less quantities than formerly. It is no longer fashionable in private families to entertain visitors, friends, or strangers, by invitations to the side board—instances of such a course are now as rare as formerly they were common.

Persons offering for public employments, do still use spirits as a means of introducing themselves to public notice, and of obtaining the good opinion and suffrages of their fellow citizens. We deem it, however, probable, that public opinion is undergoing an improvement in this respect that will in the end correct a practice, the tendency of which is to subvert our liberties.

Among the favorable signs of the times, we mention the Temperance Association entered into by many Gentlemen of the Bar and Officers of Courts, under the auspicies of Judge Settle, on the last riding of this Judicial Circuit: the influence for good or for evil, that these Gentlemen have in society, draws from us an ardent prayer that they may long continue faithful to their professions.

Some efforts have been recently made, as we are informed, by the Minister having the Pastoral Charge of the Methodist Societies in this County, to form Temperance Societies among the people of his charge. A Society of thirty members at Rocky Spring, and another of thirty-nine members at Snow Creek, has already resulted from those efforts. Whether those Societies shall incline to become auxiliary to this or to any other Society, or shall choose to continue independent, is a matter we think of small importance: so long as they maintain the pledge of entire abstinence, we esteem them as co-adjutors and fellow-labourers, and offer them the fraternal hand, and invite them to aid in our deliberations.

Our meeting in May, when we was favored with the labours of the Rev. Mr. Sparrow, resulted in the addition of twenty-one members, making the whole number that have subscribed at this place 135.

We mentioned, at our last Anniversary, that two of our members had died: several have removed to other parts, to be, we trust, a seed that shall vegetate wherever their lot may be, and produce a rich harvest of entire abstinence.

The Report of the Parent Society, demonstrates that the cause is advancing in America, in Europe, and among Seamen.

The great object in view in Temperance Societies is the happiness of man. We regret that we have not been able to unite the whole of the County in this cause: many persons who are temperate, and some who abstain entirely, refuse to sign the pledge: some are unwilling that their temperance should be suspected of needing the aid of the Society; some are unwilling to forego the indulgence of a moderate use, to which they have long been accustomed; and some drink to manifest their freedom from foreign influence, and refuse to surrender their liberty, as they term it, by signing the Pledge. Some of these we esteem as assistants in this holy work, and although we think them mistaken in some of their views, we rejoice in the benefits that may arise from their example. In our estimation, union is strength, and although the man who withstands temptation and lives soberly, does well, and helps the general cause—still, as iron sharpeneth iron, so might such persons, by associating together, strengthen each other's hands. We are social beings, and the man who refuses to intermix with the friends of temperance will be strongly solicited to join the adverse ranks, the members whereof also seek society, and who renew their pledge at almost every interview.

Can a man of sense and candour hesitate on which side to throw his influence? That there may be instances of error and folly found among the advocates of temperance in their individual and in their collective capacity, may be admitted; the friends of temperance are still men, but where shall we find the proofs that entire abstinence produces such odious, detestable, and fatal effects as have resulted and daily do result from intemperance? Where is the instance of the brightest genius being blighted by sobriety? Where are the men who conduct themselves with propriety when drunk, and only when sober put on the brute? Whose property has been injured or squandered by total abstinence? Whose health has been lessened or destroyed by obstinately adhering to the pledge? Whose wives and children have suffered poverty, and been driven from their peaceful homes at midnight, because their husbands and fathers had subscribed to the Temperance Pledge, and acting according to their profession, have obstinately refused to get drunk? What jails have been crowded with the victims of temperance? What gallows hath sought among its friends for suitable tenants? Can those who are friends to themselves, to their families, to mankind, or to God, hesitate which side to choose? We do not deny that a great number of persons use ardent spirits, who are yet free from those disgraceful crimes which we charge to drunkenness; what we assert, and what we believe, a careful examination of facts will bear us out in asserting, is, that the greater part of the pauperism and crimes in the country is fairly chargeable to intemperance. This preponderance, in our opinion, is so clearly manifested that a good man may justly fear to make any use of ardent spirits, not knowing how far it might grow upon him, nor what effect his example may have upon others; for strange as the assertion may seem, every drunkard among us was once a moderate drinker, and moderate drinkers are the stuff out of which future drunkards are to be manufactured.

We might admit that some individuals, and some sections of country are benefitted in a pecuniary view by the manufacture and sale of spirits. We live at a great distance from market, and the produce of the country exclusively agricultural, is consumed or nearly so in carrying it to market—allowing to this argument all the weight that those who use it could ask, we may observe that it does not justify the consumption of the article among us. The quantity drank in the County may take the money out of one man's pocket and place it in the pocket of another, but evidently adds nothing to the sum possessed by the whole; on the contrary, the time consumed in the making, selling, buying, and drinking it, and then again in getting sober, and the value of the material from which it is made, is an entire loss to the country: and what is true, when spoken of the quantity consumed in the county, is equally so when applied to a circle of any dimensions whatever, that the whole fifty millions of dollars, which is annually consumed in this way in these United States, is as completely lost to the whole as if it were cast into the sea.

But some have asserted that spirits are medicinal; we do not think it necessary entirely to deny this position, although many physicians have asserted that alcohol is rarely, if ever, of any use as a medicine. It may, however, be of some use as a medicine—so is arsenic—so is mercury, and so are the most active poisons in existence, among which alcohol deserves to be reckoned, and all of them require that their application should be directed by a skillful Physician.

The scriptures every where condemn the intemperate use of all intoxicating liquors, and although the use of Wine, for sacramental and medicinal purposes, may be maintained, yet, as ardent spirits were invented long since the Canon of the Scriptures were completed, their use cannot be justified by any thing therein contained, except it be in the general grant of the earth and its products for the use of man: and this grant does justify the use of it while it remains in combination with other substances, as it does while it remains where the Creator placed it; there it is entirely harmless, and the wisdom and goodness of the Creator in allowing its use in that state is vindicated, and all the blame must light, as it ought, on the Mahomedon inventor or Christian imitator, who, by a tedious chemical process, extracts from useful materials, a most dangerous poison; so Nitrogen Gas, in a state of combination, may conduce to the health and happiness of animals, whose instant death it occasions when separate and alone. And if Paul would forego the use of an article unquestionably lawful, if using should offend others or cause them to stumble, so should we, if we possessed his spirit, be willing to abandon all intoxicating liquors when we see the immense injury they have done and are doing.

Upon the whole, we ask of our friends and of the friends of the community at large, to examine the matter with care and candour, and to govern themselves in relation to this Society as they should do respecting other important affairs—countenance it so far, and so far only, as it recommends itself to your best judgments, as promoting the best interests of the community.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

Can the Editor of the Standard tell me who has the refusal of the office of Superintendent of the Charlotte Branch Mint; Perhaps he can learn from one of the Citizens of Raleigh on his return. Has Tom Benton consented to the appointment? An early answer will greatly oblige BOB SHORT.

[We could *guess*—but will not; so we refer Mr. Short to a rumor alluded to some weeks since in the Carolinian.—EDITORS.]

MEXICO.—GREAT NEWS.

By an arrival at New Orleans, dates from Vera Cruz to the 12th have been received. An entire change has taken place in the Mexican government. It is no longer a republican government.—It is a limited MONARCHY, with SANTA ANNA at its head, and the Catholic is the established religion.

The change commenced at Toluca, the chief city of the Province of Mexico, and has been adopted in most of the States. The present authority, not opposed to the new plan of government, are to continue in office until the government is organized.

So much for military men at the head of republican governments. So much for strengthening the power of the Executive and weakening the influence of the people. So much for giving to men in office the right to name a head of the government.

New York Star.

LUSUS NATURÆ.

The freaks of Nature are sometimes most extraordinary, and become interesting in proportion to the aberration from her general laws. The rarest instance of her frolics we have ever witnessed, is exhibited in the family of Mr. Michal Walters, a poor but respectable citizen of this county. His family consists of eight children, four of whom are the most highly finished dwarfs we have ever seen, or heard any authentic account. There are two males and two females. The height of the eldest, who is a male, and in his 25th year, is three feet six inches, and his weight 43 lbs. The other male is in his 9th year, and is two feet, seven and one-fourth inches high, and weighs 21lbs. The eldest female is in her 19th year, and is two feet 11 inches high, and weighs 27 lbs. The other female is in her 17th year, is two feet eleven and one-fourth inches high, and weighs 27 lbs.

They are of fine proportion, and handsomely formed—the head, hands, feet, limbs, and bodies, all corresponding with the diminutiveness of their size. We understood they are about travelling to gratify public curiosity, which is very great in all persons hearing of them, in passing through the country. We wish them every success. We think they merit it. The curious will be amply repaid, and the benevolent will not regret, the aid they have given in raising the unfortunate and helpless to competence and independence. They need but be seen, and all who do, we have no doubt, will be astonished at the exact symmetry, the vivacity and sprightliness of these interesting objects, though owing to the limited circumstances of the parent, they have not had the advantages of education.

Wythe Co. (Va.) Argus.

Several weeks ago, a Mr. Stanley, a noisy Van Buren man, in North Carolina, had his nose wrung by a Whig, and, a few days afterwards, was appointed to office by President Jackson. The President, recollecting his own misfortune, had probably a sympathy for the fellow, and rewarded him accordingly. Is it a pleasant way of getting into office, Mr. Stanley—to be *pulled in by the nose?—Louisville Journal.*

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Davidson County, on the 8th instant, by Henry Grubb Esq., Mr. RICHARD B. WOMACK to Miss MARY W. daughter of W. W. Wiseman, Esq.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

On the morning of the 9th June, 1835, at her residence in Burke County, N. C., near Morganton, Mrs. ANN HARSHAW, widow of Abner Harshaw, dec'd., in the 77th year of her age. She was born in Bedford County, Virginia, and emigrated from there when a girl to North Carolina. She lived at the residence where she deceased for fifty odd years preceeding her death, during which time she was an exemplary member of the Baptist Church. Amiable and affectionate in her intercourse with society, she was beloved and esteemed by her relatives and acquaintances.

Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, AT CHERAW.

CHERAW, (S. C.) JULY 9, 1835.

AT a Meeting of the Board of the Directors of this Bank, *this day*—

Resolved, That the 5th and last Instalment of the Capital Stock of this Bank be paid on the 2nd Monday, the same being the 12th day of October next.

The Stockholders are at liberty to consult their own convenience in paying this Instalment, either at this Bank, or at the Office of Discount and Deposite of the Bank of the U. States, in Charleston, or at the Commercial Bank at Columbia.

Resolved, also, That a general Meeting of the Stockholders be convened on the same day, to take into consideration the expediency of increasing the Capital Stock of this Bank. By order of Board,

H. HUTCHISON, Cashier.

Cheraw, July 25, 1835. —p—3

$25 REWARD.

THE Subscribers will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to them, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State, a Negro man named. **Gabriel**, about 35 years of age, 6 feet high, very black, and teeth very white. It is supposed the above runaway is in some of the neighborhoods in which he has been hired, then belonging to John Carson, his clothing not recollected. He took with him, for amusement, a first rate fiddle, and plays it tolerable well. He has been out about 2 months.

G. & C. PARTEE.

Rowan County, July 25, 1835.—p—4*—

FOR SALE.

The Bank Lot and House,

IN the Town of Salisbury, will be offerred at Public Sale, in said Town, *on Tuesday of next Rowan Superior Court*, (the 13th of October next.) on a credit of 6 and 12 Months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved Security. The Sale will be made without reserve.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Principal Bank. D. W. STONE, Cashier.

July 25, 1835.—ts—

Stone Cutting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he is now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, six and a half miles South of Salisbury. He assures Gold-miners, Millers, and all interested in his business, that he will, on the shortest notice, furnish them with GOLD-GRINDERS and MILL-STONES, of the very best grit, and on cheap terms, executed in a style surpassing any other work of the kind done in this State. Also, Tomb-Stones, Window-Sills, Door-Sills, &c., kept constantly on hand. Mill-Stones, heretofore costing from $35 to $40, he will now make for $25 or $30. Gold-Grinders heretofore costing $25 he will cut for $20. Window-Sills costing $4 for $2. Door-Sills the same. He only asks a trial of his work—being assured that he can give the most entire satisfaction. JOHN HOLDSOUSER.

May 23, 1835. —26p—

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the County Court of Rowan, made at May Sessions, 1835, I will Expose to Public Sale, on a Credit of Twelve Months, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, *on Tuesday of August Court next*, the **Old Jail and Lot.** Possession given on the 1st of December next.

GEORGE VOGLER, T. P. B.

June 18, 1835. —p—3

TILFORD'S Patent Straw-Cutter.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the exclusive right for Making, Using, and Vending the above valuable Machine, for the Counties of Rowan, Iredell, and Cabarrus, offers the same to the Farmers of those Counties at a very low price; the right of making single Machines can be had at any time. He will have a number of Machines made in a very short time for sale.

JAMES COLES,

Rowan County, March 21, 1835. tf

A Splendid

Line of Hacks,

FROM

Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via. Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. —tf—

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakley, Stage Fare, . . .	$7
Blakley to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, .	1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ...	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via. Norfolk, is cheaper.

REMOVAL.

DAVID WATSON,
CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop from his old stand, to the opposite side of the Street, four doors South of John Murphy's Store, and nearly opposite the Salisbury Hotel, where he is prepared to execute all orders for articles in his line in a very *superior manner*, at short notice, and on moderate terms. He will keep regularly for sale, such Furniture as *Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretaries, Bedsteads, Tables, Candle-stands, Wash-stands, &c., &c.*

He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his customers for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

☞ TO DEBTORS!—All those indebted to the undersigned must *positively* come forward and settle their accounts, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Salisbury, July 11, 1835. DAVID WATSON.

Medical College of Georgia.

THE Lectures in this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in October next, and continue, as usual, six months. The Lectures will be delivered by

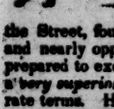
L. A. DUGAS, M. D., on Anatomy and Physiology.
PAUL F. EVE, M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
A. CUNNINGHAM. M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
JOSEPH A. EVE, M. D., on Therapeutics and Materia Medica.
M. ANTONY, M. D., on Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Infants.
L. D. FORD, M. D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The Terms are

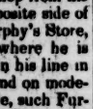
Matriculation Ticket, *to be taken once,*	$5 00
Tickets for the Full Course, . . .	100 00
Tickets for Practical Anatomy, *once only,*	10 00
Diploma Fee, ...	10 00

JOHN W. WILD, President.
L. D. FORD, Secretary Board of Trustees.
Augusta, Ga., July 18, 1835. p—10—

Lands and Mills
FOR SALE!



AS I contemplate a removal Westward this Fall, I will sell, on very reasonable terms, the following



TRACTS OF LAND;

The Plantation on which I live, in the County of Mecklenburg, N. Carolina, on the head waters of Rocky River, containing **288 Acres,** of fertile soil, a suitable proportion of which is Creek Bottom, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, and some meadow ground.

Also, a TRACT OF LAND, one half mile from the former Tract, containing **350 Acres,** on which is a good Grist and Saw Mill in good repair, and in a fine neighborhood for custom.

All persons wishing to purchase such property, are requested to come and view the premises.—The price will be reasonable, and the payments as easy as the circumstances of the owner will justify. RANKIN ALEXANDER.

Mecklenburg county, July 18, 1835.—p—4

Take Notice!

THAT, in three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North-Carolina, for the renewal of Certificates for three Shares of Stock in the said Bank, in the name of Ellen Conner, (now Ellen Simonton;) said Certificates having been lost or mislaid.

WM. S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springs, April 28, 1835. 3m

Spring & Summer Fashions,
FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 9, 1835.—1y.

Emporium of Fashion.

Mrs. S. D. Pendleton,
MILLINER
AND
MANTUA MAKER,

Has just received from New-Yrok the Latest
Spring and Summer Fashions
FOR 1835.
EMBRACING
LADIES' MORNING, DINING, AND EVENING DRESSES.
LADIES' CAPES, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., &c.

She flatters herself that, from a knowledge of her business acquired in ten years, and having made arrangements with one of the most fashionable Millinery Establishments in the City of New York, to supply her regularly with the latest fashions, she will be enabled to have her Millinery made up in a Superior Style, and on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. P. respectfully invites the Ladies of Salisbury, and the adjoining country, to call and examine, and assures them she will sell every article in her line on accommodating terms. She is prepared for Cleaning and Pressing Tuscan, Leghorn, and Straw Bonnets in the Northern Style.

Specimens of her work, both in Dressing and Making of Bonnets, and Dresses, may be seen at her Shop—Sign of the GREEN BONNET, two doors above Messrs Wheeler and Burns' Apothecary and Drug Store, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B. Mrs. P. always keeps an assortment of Fashionable Ribbons on hand, and can supply, on reasonable terms, those who may wish Bonnets trimmed.

—tf— April 11, 1835.

DAVID L. POOL,
Clock and Watch-Maker,
JEWELLER,
AND
SILVER-SMITH,

TAKES this method of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Watch Making and Jewellery Business at his old stand, on Main Street, one door above the Store of Saml. Lemly & Son, and takes this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the public for the patronage which has been bestowed on him; and hopes that a more sedulous attention to his business will not fail to elicit a share of the patronage of the people, as heretofore—To make his establishment still more deserving of it, he has just received from the North, where was selected by a gentleman of taste and experience, a very extensive and superior assortment of

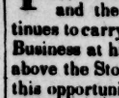
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
AND
Fancy Goods.
CONSISTING IN PART OF

Silver double cased and double bottomed Lever, Plain, and Hunting Watches: Gold, Silver, Plated, Bead, Silk, and Ribbon Guard Chains; Gold Keys and Seals; Gold, Plated, and other Guard Keys, Splendid setts of Topaz, Aquamarine, Agate, Swiss Painting, Cameo, Ceral, Cornelian, and Jet Ear Rings and Breast Pins; a variety of Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold Filagree and other Snaps, Catches, Bead Bags; Coral Beads; Silver Thimbles; Gold, Silver, and Shell Links, and Collar Buttons; a fine assortment of Studs; Music Boxes; Silver Plated and Bead Purses, Silver Spoons, Silver and Steel Spectacles, white and green; Scissors; Ever pointed Pencil Cases and Leads; Silver Tooth Picks and Tweezers; Gentlemen's Pocket and Dirk Knives; Ladies Silver Fruit do.; Silver Butter do; Silver, and Silver plated Scabbard Dirks; Damascus best Wire Twist and brass barrel pocket Pistols; and a great variety of other Fancy Goods,

Watches and Clocks repaired with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch; warranted to perform, and every endeavor made to give satisfaction—Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

t—f— Salisbury, May 23, 1835.

Strayed or Stolen,



ON the night of the 5th instant, from the Subscriber, on Steel Creek, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a **Bay Horse,** or rather between a bay and roan, six years old last spring, about fifteen hands high, his face and forehead white, blind in one eye, two hind legs white, and it is not recollected whether either of his fore legs were white or not—his hoofs are all white. The horse when trotting steps very short. No other marks recollected.—Whoever will take up said horse and deliver him to the subscriber, or give information so that he can get him, shall be liberally rewarded.

BATTE IRWIN.

Mecklenburg county, July 18, 1835.—p—2

A CLERK WANTED.

ONE that is industrious and attentive to business, and can come well recommended. For further particulars, apply at THIS OFFICE.

July 4, 1835. t—f—

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY
SEVENTH CLASS FOR 1835.
To be Drawn at Morganton, N. C.,
On Wednesday, the 29th July, 1835,
ON THE POPULAR
Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE $6,000!

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	6,000	DOLLARS	is	$6,000
1 " of	3,000	DOLLARS	is	3,000
10 " of	1,000	DOLLARS	is	10,000
10 " of	500	DOLLARS	is	5,000
10 " of	400	DOLLARS	is	4,000
10 " of	300	DOLLARS	is	3,000
10 " of	200	DOLLARS	is	2,000
100 " of	100	DOLLARS	is	10,000
100 " of	50	DOLLARS	is	5,000
116 " of	30	DOLLARS	is	3,480
201 " of	20	DOLLARS	is	4,020
300 " of	15	DOLLARS	is	5,500
6,000 " of	10	DOLLARS	is	60,000
6,000 " of	6	DOLLARS	is	36,000
6,000 " of	4	DOLLARS	is	24,000

18,869 Prizes, amounting to **$180,000**

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost	$40 00
And must draw nett	17 00
	$23 00
A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be	$23 00
For 10 Half tickets, . . .	11 50
For 10 Quarter tickets, . .	5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to JAMES I. LONG, Salisbury, N. C.; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

☞ All prizes payable in cash, Forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of *fifteen per cent.*

Whole Tickets, . . .	$4 00
Halves, ...	2 00
Quarters, ...	1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

JAMES I. LONG'S Office.
(Corner of Mansion Hotel,)
SALISBURY, N. C.

July 4, 1835. td

TAILORING.

Benjamin Fraley respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches, in the Town of Salisbury, on Main-street, a few doors East of the Courthouse, adjoining the Storehouse of Wm. Murphy, where he is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in a very superior style—in the most fashionable style, and warranted to fit well, and on very moderate terms, at short notice. All Orders from a distance will be most faithfully attended to according to order. Produce will be received in payment for work. B. F.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia, he would take a pleasure in teaching, or giving instruction to any Tailors wishing instruction in the art of Cutting; and any one wishing the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, can receive them by giving timely notice to Benjamin Fraley, Salisbury, N. C.—Letters postage paid.

Salisbury, June 13, 1835. t—f—

Land For Sale.

PURSUANT TO A DE cree of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, the Clerk and Master will sell, at the House of Isham P. Ellis, *on the 28th day of July next,* on a credit of Twelve Months, the Lands, belonging to the heirs at Law of David Smith deceased, in three separate lots:

One Tract, of 173 Acres;
One of 80 Acres,

And EIGHT ACRES, on which is situated the Methodist Camp-ground, called Smith Grove.

The Land lies on Cub Creek, and on both sides of the Public Road leading from Mocksville to Oaks's Ferry.

Purchasers will be required to give Bonds with approved Security for the purchase money on the day of sale. SAM. SILLIMAN, C.M.E.

June 13, 1835. —p7—

BECKWITH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which **can be had at this Office**—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that *he* has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

SALISBURY HOTEL,
Salisbury, North Carolina,

(Situated on Main Street, a few doors above the building formerly occupied as the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina,)

By THOMAS A. HAGUE;

WHO informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that he has lately purchased of W. H. Slaughter, Esqr., the Buildings, &c., which have been long occupied by him as a Hotel and advantageously known by the name of "OLD POINT COMFORT."

He is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The location is convenient to the business of the place, and still sufficiently retired to make it pleasant. The house is conveniently arranged for the accommodation of families, or single persons, either as regular or transient boarders. Clean and well-aired beds, honest and obliging servants, well furnished Table and Bar, first rate Cooks, a full Grainery, and an Ostler to attend to his spacious and well constructed Stables, whose character for attention and care in the management of Horses, is unimpeached. The Landlord will do all in his power to give general satisfaction to all who will be kind enough to patronize his establishment. The friends of his predecessor, he hopes, will extend to him their patronage, as he will devote the whole of his time to promote the well management of his concern.

☞ Stage Passengers are informed, that the Great Northern and Southern Line of Stages—the Merchant's Line—Peck & Wellford Contractors, arrive at and depart from the Salisbury Hotel tri-weekly. Seats secured in all other Stages leaving Salisbury. T. A. HAGUE.

Salisbury N. C., May 2, 1835. —tf—

Valuable Stand for a Tavern
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of removing to the South-West, Offers for Sale the large and commodious TAVERN which he occupies, situated in the Town of Charlotte, North Carolina, three doors west of the Courthouse. This establishment has all the necessary conveniences for carrying on the business for which it is designed. The Kitchen, Stables, Cribs, &c., are in good repair. Its present patronage liberal. For the purposes of a Tavern, this House affords many advantages from its situation. The village of Charlotte is generally healthy, and its condition flourishing. It is situated in a populous and wealthy community, and is the thorough-fare of the travelling from the North and Eastern sections of the Union to the South and South-west. Having determined to remove, the premises will be afforded at very liberal terms. If they are not sold before the first of September, they will be offered for rent or lease. WM. S. W. HAYES.

Charlotte, June 27, 1835. —p6—

CATAWBA SPRINGS, Lincoln County, N. C.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon his establishment, begs leave to announce to his former patrons and the public—especially invalids and gentlemen or families who may desire a pleasant Summer Retreat—that his establishment is now ready for their reception, and that he is prepared to accommodate them in a style, he flatters himself, that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction; at least, no efforts shall be wanting on his part to render his guests comfortable.

WILLIAM S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springs, June 6, 1835. t—f—

A List of Letters
REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT
Lincolnton, Lincoln County, No. Caro.,
ON THE 1st DAY OF JULY, 1835.

A.....MOSES T. ABERNATHY, James Atkinson, Miles Abernathy, Sr., Newton Alexander.
B....David B. Benick, Jacob Baker, Allen Baker, Joshua Beam, John Buff, or his children, Robert Brown, Benjamin Bell, Gov. H. G. Burton.
C....David Club, David Crouse, Jacob Thompson Cally, Robert Childers.
D....Thomas Dickson, or Esther Davis, Luke Davis, or James Bevins & Co., Peter Dellinger, Jacob Dator.
E....B. M. Edney, Wm. Endsley, James Endsley.
F....Barbara Fulbright, Jeremiah Frayser, Ro. Falls, James Ferguson.
G....Nelson Gutry, Samuel Gales, Jeremiah Goodson, Solomon Rudisel, or Abner Goodson.
H....William Heughs, Lewis Hinkle.
J....Absalom Jarret, James W. Irvin.
K....Simon Killian, John Keener, Abram Kishler, Christopher Kizer, Joseph Keistler.
L....Daniel Lutz, Judah Lantz, George Lantz—(2,) John Lowe, Joshua Lore, George Leonard.
M....John Munn, Alexander M'Corkle, Spirious Murphy, Col. A. Moony, Joseph Morris, John Marton, Jas. M'Ginnis, George Mauney, John M'Clinaghan, Moses Marton.
N....James Nieal, Adam Niell.
Q....Michael Quickel.
R....Jacob Ramsour, Franklin Reynhardt, Ro. Ramsey, Wm. Roderick, Peter Reap, John Roberts.
S....A. N. W. Sellers—2, David Seagle, Geo. Shyers, Samuel Sullivan, Elizabeth Shuford, Elias Smyer, Margaret A. Springs, Codias Smith, Ezekiel Sullivan, Robert Smith, William Summey, Alexander Shetley, Matthew Stroup, David G. Smith.
T....David Thorwnbury, James or Absalom Taylor.
W....Miles Wilcox, Vincent Wood, John Webster, Henry Warren, Elizabeth Ware, John Wacaser, or James Cody, Solomon Willson.
Y....Noah H. Yarber. p—3*—

July 11, 1835. C. C. HENDERSON, P.M.

A List of Letters
REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT
Lexington, N. C.,
ON THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1835.

A....Rev. D. C. Allen.
B....Mrs. Jane Brinkley, John G. Beckham—2, Haly Brown.
F....George A. Freeman.
G....James Gibbons, John Gobble, William Gordon.
H....John Heath.
J....John Jarratt.
L....Jacob Livingood.
M....Thomas Miller, Alexander Miller, Simeon Morris, Mrs. Nancy Mims.
P....Silas Peace, James Palmer, Herod Pope.
R....Rev. Daniel L. Russel.
S....Thomas J. Shelton, Benjamin Shaver, Levi Shaver, Thomas Shepherd.
T....Miss Sarah L. Trantham.
W....James Wiseman, Joseph Walk, William Williams, Francis Williams, Henry Walser. —p3—

July 11, 1835. M. ROUNSAVILLE, P.M.

The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit to them through the Mail,* at their risk—*provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

BRICK WANTED.

THE Committee of Concord Presbytery will receive Proposals for making and delivering

250,000 BRICKS

At the site of the Manual Labor Shool, on the public road leading from Statesville to Charlotte—one mile below the Iredell line—until the 1st day of August, 1835.

Proposals may be directed to either of the Committee, under name, or to Hickory Grove Post-Office, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina.

W. L. DAVIDSON,
W. S. ALLISON,
ROBERT POTTS,
JOHN D. GRAHAM,
JOHN WILLIAMSON, } Committee.

P. S. The Committee will meet at the house of W. L. Davidson, on the 3rd of August, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

p—3— July 11, 1835.

Cash For Negroes.

THE Subscriber is desirous of purchasing a large number of LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, from ten to twenty years of age, for which he will at all times give the highest prices in Cash.

Persons having such property to sell, would do well to call on him, at Salisbury, or on Mr. John Jones, his agent at Charlotte.

At any time, when he may be absent, Col. R. W. Long, will be found at the Mansion Hotel, in Salisbury, prepared to make purchases

All letters addressed to him or his Agent, Mr. John Jones, will meet with prompt attention.

June 25th 1835. tf ROBERT HUIE.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber, intending to settle himself in the West, is desirous of purchasing ten or fifteen Likely Young Negroes, for which he will pay the highest prices, in cash. He may be found, during the summer, in Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina. Letters addressed to him there will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN H. GARNER.

May 28, 1835.—t—f.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH to purchase TWENTY or TWENTY-FIVE NEGROES, for which I will give liberal prices in Cash.

Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call, either in person or by letter.—Any communication, addressed to me at Salisbury, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.

SAMUEL REEVES.

June 27, 1835. t—f—

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....July 24, 1835

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon, ...	11 a 12	Molasses, . . .	50
Brandy, apple, .	40 a 45	Nails, ...	8a 10
peach, .	40 a 50	Oats, ...	25 a 30
Butter, . . .	10 a 12½	Rye, ...	75
Cotton, in seed, .	4	Sugar, brown, .	10 a 12½
clean, .	14	loaf, . .	16 a 20
Coffee, ...	16 a 18	Salt, . . .	112 a 125
Corn, ...	5	Tallow, . . .	10
Feathers, . . .	30 a 33	Tobacco, . . .	8 a 20
Flour, . . .	650 a 700	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed, . . .	100	Whiskey, . . .	30 a 35

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½

AT FAYETTEVILLE....July 14.

Bacon, ...	10 a 11	Iron, . . .	4½ a 5
Brandy, peach, .	60 a 70	Molasses, . . .	29 a 33
apple, .	50 a 60	Nails, cnt, . . .	7½
Beeswax, . .	21 a 22	Sugar, brown, .	8 a 10
Coffee, . . .	12 a 14½	lump, . .	15
Cotton, ...	17 a 17½	loaf, . .	16 a 17
Corn, . . .	85 a 90	Salt, ...	60
Flaxseed, . .	120 a	Wheat, . . .	100 a 110
Flour, . . .	.600 a 700	Whiskey, . . .	36 a 40
Feathers, . . .	35 a	Wool, ...	16 a 20

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) July 7, 1835.

Bacon, . . .	9 a 10	Nails and Brads, .	7½
Beeswax, . . .	20	Sugar, brown, .	9 a 10
Coffee, ...	13 a 16	do. lump, .	14½ a 16
Cotton, ...	17 a 20	do. loaf, . .	16 a 17
Corn, ...	93 a 100	Salt, per sack, .	250 a 275
Flax-seed, . .	.100 a 120	do. bushel, .	70 a 75
Flour, country,	.750 a 850	Cotton Bagging, .	20 a 30
do. northern, .	800 a 900	Bale Rope, . .	10 a 12
Feathers, . . .	34 a 37	Wheat, ...	100
Iron, ...	4½ a 5	Wool, ...	21
Molasses, . . .	30 a 38	Whiskey, . . .	40 a 47

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)..... July 17.

Bacon, ...	12½ a 14	Lard, ...	11 a 12½
Brandy, peach, .	75	Molasses, . . .	40 a 45
apple, .	40 a 50	Mackerel, . . .	.700 a 950
Beeswax, . . .	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks, .	275 a 300
Butter, ...	20 a 25	bushel, . .	75
Coffee, ...	14 a 17	Sugar, brown, .	9 a 12½
Corn, ...	112½ a 125	loaf & lump.	16 a 25
Cotton, ...	16 a 81	Tallow, . . .	12
Flour, ...	.800 a 850	Teas, ...	00 a 123
Iron, ...	5 a 6	Whiskey, . . .	40 a 45